

it is all of them—whose governmental entities, whose police forces, are being funded by money appropriated by the Congress out of the taxes collected from all of the American people. The proposal does not change any substantive laws. It simply says if, in fact, the law has been violated, there should be a remedy in a neutral Federal court—we have not extended it to State courts—but in a neutral Federal court.

Is it fair to prevent a family from seeking justice for the wrongful death of their son? Is it fair that a claim of age discrimination cannot be made or decided in a neutral court? Is it fair that a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on taxes cannot effectively be enforced? It is not, Mr. President, and claims that sovereignty is somehow undercut by saying that the sovereign is subject to the laws is simply not the case.

The claim of those who believe we should make no change is a claim that an Indian tribe can act in a totally lawless fashion and not be held responsible in any court of the United States for those lawless actions.

It can be dressed up in whatever fancy language about sovereignty that one may propose, but it comes right down to that proposition: Is it fair that if you are injured by a New York City policeman you can sue New York City, but if you are injured by a Yakama tribal police officer, you may not sue its tribe. The doctrine is one that stems from the kings of England. It is an anachronism in today's world. Under constitutional guarantees of due process to every American citizen, every American citizen should be granted the opportunity to bring his or her case in a neutral court and get an answer as to whether or not crimes have, in fact, been committed. The only issue that will be involved in this case is, Should any government be permitted to act in an entirely lawless fashion and not be called to account for its acts? The answer to that question is "no". We should not be involved in that kind of action, and the only body with constitutional authority to make that decision across this United States is the Congress of the United States. The buck stops here.

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS, APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES, AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Section 314(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the discretionary spending limits, the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the Appropriations Committee's allocation contained in the most recently adopted budget resolution—in this case, House Concurrent Resolution 84—to reflect additional new budget au-

thority and outlays for continuing disability reviews subject to the limitations in section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

I ask unanimous consent that revisions to the nondefense discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 1998 contained in sec. 201 of House Concurrent Resolution 84 in the following amounts be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1998

Budget Authority:	
Current nondefense discretionary spending limit	\$261,698,000,000
Adjustment	245,000,000
Revised nondefense discretionary spending limit	261,943,000,000
Outlays:	
Current nondefense discretionary spending limit	286,556,000,000
Adjustment	230,000,000
Revised nondefense discretionary spending limit	286,786,000,000

I hereby submit revisions to the budget authority, outlays, and deficit aggregates for fiscal year 1998 contained in sec. 101 of H. Con. Res. 84 in the following amounts:

Budget Authority:	
Current aggregate	1,390,541,000,000
Adjustment	245,000,000
Revised aggregate	1,390,786,000,000
Outlays:	
Current aggregate	1,372,111,000,000
Adjustment	230,000,000
Revised aggregate	1,372,341,000,000
Deficit:	
Current aggregate	173,111,000,000
Adjustment	230,000,000
Revised aggregate	173,341,000,000

I hereby submit revisions to the 1998 Senate Appropriations Committee budget authority and outlay allocations, pursuant to sec. 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

Budget Authority:	
Current Appropriations Committee allocation	801,276,000,000
Adjustment	245,000,000
Revised Appropriations Committee allocation	801,521,000,000
Outlays:	
Current Appropriations Committee allocation	828,183,000,000
Adjustment	230,000,000
Revised Appropriations Committee allocation	828,413,000,000

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION ALLOCATION TO THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, to comply with the provisions of Public Law 105-33, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, that amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit a revised allocation for the Appropriations Committee pursuant to section 302(a) of the Budget Act.

This revised allocation includes all previous adjustments made to section

201 of House Concurrent Resolution 84, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998, and to the Appropriations Committee budget authority and outlay allocations pursuant to section 302 of the Budget Act.

This revised allocation also includes an adjustment to the Appropriations Committee budget authority and outlay allocations pursuant to section 205 of House Concurrent Resolution 84 regarding priority Federal land acquisitions and exchanges.

I ask unanimous consent that the revised allocation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	Budget authority	Outlays
Defense discretionary	269,000,000,000	266,820,000,000
Nondefense discretionary	262,643,000,000	287,043,000,000
Violent crime reduction fund	5,500,000,000	3,592,000,000
Mandatory	277,312,000,000	278,725,000,000
Total allocation	807,721,000,000	832,262,000,000

JOB CORPS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise to express my sincere interest in establishing a Job Corps campus within my home State of Delaware. Today, the Senate considers legislation increasing our commitment to the Job Corps program—a program to educate and provide job training to youth at high risk of falling into government dependent or criminal lifestyles. Most of the young people who benefit from the Job Corps' services live at residential centers in their home States. In some cases, students enrolled in Job Corps can even commute from their homes. Currently, Delaware's young people do not have either of these options available to them. This situation potentially limits the number of my young constituents able to take advantage of the Job Corps, cutting off a path to self-reliance and a brighter future for many.

My office has worked in concert with a host of Delaware's other elected and appointed officials on this issue. It is my hope that a small portion of the funding this legislation dedicates to this program can be used to begin establishment of a Delaware Job Corps facility. I applaud Senators STEVENS and SPECTER for including an acknowledgement of our efforts to bring a Job Corps campus to Delaware in S. 1061's accompanying committee report. I look forward to working with the administration on this important matter.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, September 2, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,424,368,836,901.08. (Five trillion, four hundred twenty-four billion, three hundred sixty-eight million, eight hundred thirty-six thousand, nine hundred one dollars and eight cents)

Five years ago, September 2, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$4,044,021,000,000.